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Fifty-first session
Agenda item 19

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Fiji, Grenada, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Syrian Arab Republic and Trinidad and Tobago: draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Having examined the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,[1]

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all its subsequent resolutions concerning the implementation of the Declaration, most recently resolution 50/39 of 6 December 1995, as well as the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Recognizing that the eradication of colonialism is one of the priorities of the Organization for the decade that began in 1990,

Deeply conscious of the need to take, speedily, measures to eliminate the last vestiges of colonialism by the year 2000, as called for in its resolution 43/47 of 22 November 1988,

Reiterating its conviction of the need for the elimination of colonialism, as well as of the need for the total eradication of racial discrimination and violations of basic human rights,

[1] Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-first Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/51/23).

Noting with satisfaction the achievements of the Special Committee in contributing to the effective and complete implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations on decolonization,

Stressing the importance of the participation of the administering Powers in the work of the Special Committee,

Noting with satisfaction the cooperation and active participation of some administering Powers in the work of the Special Committee, as well as their continued readiness to receive United Nations visiting missions in the Territories under their administration,

Noting with concern the negative impact that the non-participation of certain administering Powers has had on the work of the Special Committee, depriving it of an important source of information on the Territories under their administration,

Aware of the pressing need of newly independent and emerging States for assistance from the United Nations and its system of organizations in the economic, social and other fields,

Aware also of the pressing need of the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories, including in particular the small island Territories, for economic, social and other assistance from the United Nations and the organizations within its system,

Taking special note of the fact that the Special Committee held a Pacific Regional Seminar to Review the Situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, Particularly Their Political Evolution Towards Self-Determination by the Year 2000, at Port Moresby from 12 to 14 June 1996,[2]

1. Reaffirms its resolution 1514 (XV) and all other resolutions on decolonization, including its resolution 43/47, in which it declared the decade that began in 1990 as the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism, and calls upon the administering Powers, in accordance with those resolutions, to take all necessary steps to enable the peoples of the Territories concerned to exercise fully as soon as possible their right to self-determination, including independence;

2. Affirms once again that the continuation of colonialism in any form or manifestation - including economic exploitation - is incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[3] and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

3. Reaffirms its determination to continue to take all steps necessary to bring about the complete and speedy eradication of colonialism and the faithful

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[2] See A/AC.109/2058.

[3] Resolution 217 A (III).

observance by all States of the relevant provisions of the Charter, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

4. Affirms once again its support for the aspirations of the peoples under colonial rule to exercise their right to self-determination, including independence;

5. Approves the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples covering its work during 1996, including the programme of work envisaged for 1997;[4]

6. Calls upon all States, in particular the administering Powers, as well as the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, to give effect within their respective spheres of competence to the recommendations of the Special Committee for the implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

7. Calls upon the administering Powers to ensure that no activity of foreign economic and other interests in the Non-Self-Governing Territories under their administration hinders the peoples of those Territories from exercising their right to self-determination, including independence;

8. Takes note of the decision of some of the administering Powers to close or reduce some of the military bases in the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

9. Calls upon the administering Powers to eliminate the remaining military bases in the Non-Self-Governing Territories in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and urges them not to involve those Territories in any offensive acts or interference against other States;

10. Urges all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, to provide moral and material assistance to the peoples of colonial Territories, and requests that the administering Powers, in consultation with the Governments of the Territories under their administration, take steps to enlist and make effective use of all possible assistance, on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis, in the strengthening of the economies of those Territories;

11. Requests the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration and to carry out those actions approved by the General Assembly regarding the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism in all Territories that have not yet exercised their right to self-determination, including independence, and in particular:

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[4] Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-first Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/51/23), chap. I, sect. J.

(a) To formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session;

(b) To continue to examine the implementation by Member States of resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions on decolonization;

(c) To continue to pay special attention to the small Territories, in particular through the dispatch of regular visiting missions, and to recommend to the General Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise their right to self-determination and independence;

(d) To take all necessary steps to enlist worldwide support among Governments, as well as national and international organizations, for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

12. Calls upon the administering Powers to continue to cooperate with the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate and to receive visiting missions to the Territories to secure first-hand information and to ascertain the wishes and aspirations of their inhabitants;

13. Also calls upon the administering Powers that have not participated in the work of the Special Committee to do so at its 1997 session;

14. Requests the Secretary-General, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to provide economic, social and other assistance to the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to continue to do so, as appropriate, after they exercise their right to self-determination, including independence;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Special Committee with the facilities and services required for the implementation of the present resolution, as well as of the other resolutions and decisions on decolonization adopted by the General Assembly and the Special Committee.

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Agenda item 38

COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE

Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Georgia, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Russian Federation, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Uzbekistan: draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 48/5 of 13 October 1993 on observer status for the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and the framework for cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe signed on 26 May 1993,[1] as well as its resolution 50/87 of 18 December 1995 on cooperation between the two Organizations,

Recalling also the declaration at the 1992 Helsinki Summit by the heads of State or Government of the participating States of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe of their understanding that the Conference is a regional arrangement in the sense of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations and as such provides an important link between European and global security,[2]

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[1] See A/48/145, annex II.

[2] See A/47/361-S/24370, annex; see Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1992, document S/24370.

Acknowledging the increasing contribution of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security in its region through activities in early warning and preventive diplomacy, including through the activities of the High Commissioner on National Minorities, crisis management, arms control and disarmament, post-crisis stabilization and rehabilitation measures, and its efforts in supporting the economic dimension, as well as its crucial role in the human dimension,

Welcoming the meeting held on 15 and 16 February 1996 on the invitation of the Secretary-General between the United Nations and the regional and other organizations and noting the importance of continuing and further developing the practice of convening such meetings,

Recalling the special ties between the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Mediterranean partners for cooperation,

Underlining the continued importance of enhanced coordination and cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General;[3]

2. Welcomes the progress in common work in the field between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe;

3. Welcomes the Summit Declaration and the decisions adopted by the heads of State or Government of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe on 3 December 1996 in Lisbon, in particular the Lisbon Declaration on a Common and Comprehensive Security Model for Europe for the Twenty-first Century, which, as such, complements the mutually reinforcing efforts of other European and transatlantic institutions and organizations in this field;

4. Commends the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe for the fulfilment, in cooperation with the United Nations, of the role assigned to it by the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Annexes thereto (collectively the Peace Agreement), in particular for:

(a) The successful supervision of the preparation and the conduct of the elections held on 14 September 1996;

(b) The monitoring, together with other international organizations, of the development of human rights standards;

(c) The support offered to the Human Rights Commission of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

(d) The Agreements concluded under its auspices on confidence- and security-building measures, as well as on subregional arms control;

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[3] A/51/489.

5. Welcomes the decision of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to continue its engagement in Bosnia and Herzegovina and to contribute to the building of democratic structures and to the fostering of civil society, including the promotion of human rights standards, and welcomes in this context further cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe;

6. Underlines the responsibility of the parties to organize free and fair municipal elections in Bosnia and Herzegovina and, in this regard, welcomes the confirmation that the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe will supervise the preparation and conduct of those elections;

7. Welcomes the readiness of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to continue to contribute in and around Bosnia and Herzegovina to regional stabilization and, also in accordance with the Peace Agreement, to assist the implementation of the Agreement on confidence- and security-building measures, on subregional arms control, as well as to promote negotiations on regional arms control;

8. Welcomes the readiness of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to support the Human Rights Office in Sukhumi, Georgia, which forms part of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia;

9. Welcomes the intensified cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe over the past year, for example in Tajikistan, Croatia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, in the provision of human rights training courses in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and in collaboration on the subject of the return and reintegration of refugees and other involuntarily displaced persons in countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States;

10. Supports the activities of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe aimed at contributing to stability and the maintenance of peace and security within its region, and stresses the importance of the work done by its field missions;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to continue exploring with the Chairman-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe possibilities for further enhancement of cooperation, information exchange and coordination between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations and on the basis of the framework agreement of 26 May 1993,[1] avoiding as much as possible duplication and overlapping in those areas where both Organizations have their own respective roles to play;

12. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-second session the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe", and requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session a report on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in implementation of the present resolution.

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COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Haiti, Italy, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines and Portugal: draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 47/4 of 16 October 1992, by which it granted observer status to the International Organization for Migration,

Recalling also that one of the purposes of the United Nations is to achieve international cooperation in addressing international issues of an economic, social or humanitarian nature,

Recalling further that the International Organization for Migration assists in meeting the operational challenges of migration and that it is committed to the principle that humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society, advancing understanding of migration issues, encouraging social and economic development through migration and to working towards effective respect of the human dignity and well-being of migrants,

Affirming the need to strengthen the cooperation that already exists between the two organizations in matters of common interest,

Noting the desire of both organizations to consolidate and enhance the cooperation existing between them in the economic, social, humanitarian and administrative fields,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the conclusion, on 25 June 1996, of the Cooperation Agreement between the United Nations and the International Organization for Migration;

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2. Invites the Secretary-General of the United Nations to take the appropriate measures, in consultation with the Director-General of the International Organization for Migration, to ensure the needed effective cooperation and liaison between the secretariats of the two organizations in order to ensure complementary actions between the two organizations;

3. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in consultation with the Director-General of the International Organization for Migration, to foster systematic consultations on matters of common interest;

4. Invites the specialized agencies and other organizations, funds and programmes of the United Nations system to cooperate with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the International Organization for Migration, in order to initiate, maintain and increase consultation and programmes with the International Organization for Migration in the attainment of their objectives;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that, in the context of the report to be submitted to the Second Committee under the agenda item entitled "International migration and development, including the convening of a United Nations conference on international migration and development", the General Assembly is informed of the cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization for Migration as it develops under the Cooperation Agreement of 25 June 1996.

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COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE ORGANIZATION FOR SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE

Azerbaijan: amendment to draft resolution A/51/L.52

1. Insert a new operative paragraph 9:

9. Fully supports the activities of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to achieve a peaceful solution to the conflict in and around the Nagorny Karabakh region of the Azerbaijan Republic and welcomes cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in this regard;

2. Renumber the subsequent paragraphs accordingly.

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Fifty-first session
Agenda item 45

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE OUTCOME OF THE WORLD SUMMIT FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, France, Ghana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malaysia, Micronesia (Federated States of), Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Samoa, South Africa, Spain, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela and Zambia: draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 46/139 of 17 December 1991, 47/92 of 16 December 1992, 48/100 of 20 December 1993 and 50/161 of 22 December 1995,

Recalling also resolution 50/227 of 24 May 1996 on the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council decision 1991/230 of 30 May 1991, resolutions 1992/27 of 30 July 1992, 1995/60 of 28 July 1995, 1996/7 of 22 July 1996 and 1996/36 of 26 July 1996, and agreed conclusions 1995/1 of 28 July 1995 and 1996/1 of 26 July 1996,

1. Reaffirms the commitments adopted by heads of State or Government contained in the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development[1] and the Programme

[1] A/CONF.166/9, chap. I, resolution 1, annex I.

of Action of the World Summit for Social Development[2] and their pledge to give the highest priority to national, regional and international policies and actions for the promotion of social progress, justice and the betterment of the human condition, based on full participation by all;

2. Recognizes the necessity to create a framework for action to place people at the centre of development and direct economies to meet human needs more effectively;

3. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the outcome of the Summit;[3]

4. Emphasizes that economic development, social development and environmental protection are interdependent and mutually reinforcing components of sustainable development;

5. Stresses the need for renewed and massive political will at the national and international levels to invest in people and their well-being to achieve the objectives of social development;

6. Also emphasizes that democracy, respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms, transparent and accountable governance and administration in all sectors of society, as well as effective participation by civil society, are indispensable foundations for the realization of social and people-centred sustainable development;

7. Also stresses that social development is clearly linked to the development of peace, freedom, stability and security, both nationally and internationally;

National action and international cooperation for social development

8. Stresses that social development and the implementation of the Programme of Action of the Summit are primarily the responsibility of Governments, while recognizing that international cooperation and assistance are essential for their full implementation;

9. Notes with satisfaction the initiatives and actions taken by Governments towards the implementation of the commitments of the Summit, including, inter alia, the launching of initiatives to eradicate poverty, the review and reformulation of existing social policies and laws based on an integrated approach to social development, the organization of seminars and conferences and the establishment of national focal points, and urges Governments that have not yet done so to establish appropriate national follow-up mechanisms;

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[2] Ibid., annex II.

[3] A/51/348.

10. Reiterates its call to Governments to define time-bound goals and targets for reducing overall poverty and eradicating absolute poverty, expanding employment and reducing unemployment, and enhancing social integration, within each national context;

11. Urges national Governments to formulate or strengthen comprehensive cross-sectoral strategies for implementing the Summit outcome and national strategies for social development;

12. Acknowledges the key role of developing country actors and institutions in creating and implementing effective programmes to maximize the positive impact of investments in social development;

13. Reiterates the Summit's call for Governments to assess on a regular basis national progress towards implementing the outcome of the Summit, possibly in the form of periodic national reports outlining successes, problems and obstacles, and encourages Governments to submit such information on a voluntary basis to the Commission for Social Development;

14. Expresses its solidarity with people living in poverty in all countries, and reaffirms that the satisfaction of basic human needs is an essential element of poverty eradication, those needs being closely interrelated and comprising nutrition, health, water and sanitation, education, employment, housing and participation in cultural and social life;

15. Reaffirms the need to strengthen, in a spirit of partnership, international, regional and subregional cooperation for social development and implementing the outcome of the Summit;

16. Calls on all Governments and the United Nations system, in particular the relevant funds, programmes and agencies, to promote an active and visible policy of mainstreaming a gender perspective and to use gender analysis as a tool for the integration of a gender dimension into the planning and implementation of policies, strategies and programmes on social development;

Mobilization of financial resources

17. Recognizes that the implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action will require the mobilization of financial resources at the national and international levels, as set out in commitments 8 and 9 of the Declaration and paragraphs 87 to 93 of the Programme of Action;

18. Invites Governments to contribute to the Trust Fund for the Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development to finance programmes, seminars and activities in support of the implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action;

19. Recognizes that the implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action in developing countries, in particular in Africa and the least developed countries, will need additional financial resources and more effective development cooperation and assistance;

20. Stresses the need for all countries to develop economic policies to promote and mobilize domestic savings and attract external resources for productive investment, and seek innovative sources of funding, both public and private, for social programmes, while ensuring their effective utilization, and in the budgetary process, to ensure transparency and accountability in the use of public resources, and give priority to providing and improving basic social services;

21. Welcomes the recent initiatives of the Bretton Woods institutions, including the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Debt Initiative, and the ongoing process at the international level regarding debt relief, as appropriate, for developing countries, and calls upon the international community, including international financial institutions, to implement fully and effectively all initiatives that will contribute to a durable solution of the debt problems of developing countries, in particular African countries and the least developed countries, and thus support their efforts to achieve social development;

22. Stresses the importance of encouraging national initiatives for social development, including, inter alia, credit for people living in poverty, particularly women, along the model of the Grameen Bank in Bangladesh in connection with self-employment and income-generation to address the feminization of poverty, and notes with interest the microcredit summit to be held in Washington, D.C., in February 1997;

23. Takes note of the efforts of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to incorporate social development into their policies and programmes and urges the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and other multilateral development institutions, to continue to study the impact of structural adjustment programmes on economic and social development and to assist adjusting countries in creating conditions for economic growth, job creation, poverty eradication and social development;

24. Reaffirms the urgent need for the international community to strive for the fulfilment of the agreed target of 0.7 per cent of the gross national product of developed countries for overall official development assistance as soon as possible, an increase in the share of funding for social development programmes commensurate with the scope and scale of activities required to achieve the objectives and goals of the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development;

25. Endorses Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/48 of 26 July 1996 on new and innovative ideas for generating funds, in which, inter alia, the Council decided that funds generated by new and innovative ideas should not substitute for official development assistance, that they should be distinct from funding the regular budget and the peacekeeping budget of the United Nations, and should be part of global partnership and interdependence and that the role of private investment in financing development should be stressed;

26. Reaffirms the importance of agreeing on a mutual commitment between interested developed and developing country partners to allocate, on average, 20 per cent of official development assistance and 20 per cent of the national

budget, respectively, to basic social programmes, and takes note with appreciation of the outcome of the meeting held at Oslo from 23 to 25 April 1996,[4] which reaffirmed that promoting access for all to basic social services was essential for sustainable development and should be an integral part of any strategy to overcome poverty;

27. Recognizes the necessity of providing appropriate technical cooperation and other forms of assistance to the countries with economies in transition, as set out in the provisions of the Declaration and Programme of Action;

Involvement of civil society and other actors

28. Reaffirms the need for effective partnership and cooperation between Governments and the relevant actors of civil society, the social partners, the major groups as defined in Agenda 21,[5] including non-governmental organizations and the private sector, in the implementation of and follow-up to the Declaration and Programme of Action, and for ensuring their involvement in the planning, elaboration, implementation and evaluation of social policies at the national level;

29. Encourages non-governmental organizations to participate in the work of the Commission for Social Development, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31 of 25 July 1996 and decision 1996/315 of 14 November 1996, and in the implementation process related to the Summit to the maximum extent possible;

The role of the United Nations system

30. Takes note of Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/7, by which it decided that the Commission for Social Development, as a functional commission of the Council, shall have the primary responsibility for the follow-up to and review of the implementation of the Summit and decided to enlarge the membership of the Commission from thirty-two to forty-six and to annualize its meetings;

31. Takes note also of the Council's decision on a new structure of the agenda and multi-year programme of work of the Commission for the years 1997-2000, with "Follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development" as its substantive item, incorporating also the review of relevant United Nations plans and programmes of action pertaining to the situation of social groups;

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[4] See A/51/140, annex.

[5] Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1 (Vol. I and Vol. I/Corr.1, Vol. II, Vol. III and Vol. III/Corr.1)) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: Resolutions Adopted by the Conference, resolution 1, annex II.

32. Takes note further of the Council's decision on the revised method of work of the Commission, including the formation of panels of experts;

33. Invites Governments to support the work of the Commission for Social Development, including through the participation of high-level representatives on social development issues and policies;

34. Reaffirms that the Economic and Social Council will provide overall guidance and oversee system-wide coordination in the implementation of the Summit outcome and make recommendations in this regard;

35. Welcomes Economic and Social Council agreed conclusions 1996/1 on coordination of the United Nations system activities for poverty eradication and calls for their implementation by all organizations of the United Nations system;

36. Welcomes Council resolution 1996/36, in which it decided to continue to ensure, on a regular basis, the harmonization and coordination of the multi-year work programmes of relevant functional commissions by promoting a clear division of labour among them and providing clear policy guidance to them;

37. Renews its call to all relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to be involved in the follow-up to the Summit, and invites specialized agencies and related organizations of the United Nations system to strengthen and adjust their activities, programmes and medium-term strategies, as appropriate, to take into account the follow-up to the Summit;

38. Invites the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to continue, as a contribution, inter alia, to the United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty, the effort launched in 1996 with the Poverty Strategies Initiative, in order to strengthen assistance in the elaboration of national plans, programmes and strategies to eradicate poverty in developing countries, particularly African countries and the least developed countries, and calls upon all countries to contribute to the Initiative;

39. Welcomes the initiative taken by the Administrative Committee on Coordination to establish inter-agency task forces on follow-up to international conferences, and emphasizes the importance of continued and enhanced cooperation and coordination by all relevant organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system and the specialized agencies in the implementation of the programmes of action that emerged from the Summit and other recent United Nations conferences;

40. Requests the Administrative Committee on Coordination to report to the Economic and Social Council on the outcome of the work of those task forces and on future inter-agency coordination on the implementation by the United Nations system of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development;

41. Takes note of the initiatives taken by the regional commissions in the implementation of the outcome of the Summit, and urges their continued involvement and support in the promotion of the implementation of the objectives of the Summit at the regional and subregional levels;

42. Renews its invitation to the regional commissions, within their mandates and in cooperation with the regional intergovernmental organizations and banks, to convene on a biennial basis, a meeting at a high political level to review the progress made towards implementing the outcome of the Summit, to exchange views on their respective experiences and to adopt appropriate measures, and welcomes the offer by the Government of Brazil to host such a meeting at Sao Paulo in 1997 and welcomes the invitation extended by the Government of Austria to host a regional follow-up meeting to the Summit at Vienna at the beginning of 1998;

43. Reiterates its invitation to the International Labour Organization, which because of its mandate, tripartite structure and expertise, has a special role to play in the field of employment and social development, to continue to contribute to the implementation of the Programme of Action and to the consideration by the Commission on Social Development of the theme "Productive employment and sustainable livelihoods" in 1997;

44. Reiterates its request to the Secretary-General to ensure an effectively functioning Secretariat, within which clear responsibility is assigned to assist in the implementation of the follow-up to the Summit and the servicing of the intergovernmental bodies involved, and to continue to ensure close cooperation at the Secretariat level between all the United Nations entities involved in the Summit follow-up;

Special session of the General Assembly in the year 2000 for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the Summit

45. Recalls its resolution 50/161, in which it decided to hold a special session in the year 2000 for an overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the outcome of the Summit and to consider further actions and initiatives;

46. Decides to organize the preparatory process of the special session on the following basis:

(a) The Commission for Social Development, as the functional commission of the Economic and Social Council with the primary responsibility for follow-up to the World Summit for Social Development, and for review of the implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action, will undertake work in 1999/2000 for the preparations of the special session, in accordance with its programme of work as set out in Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/7;

(b) A preparatory committee of the whole of the General Assembly is to be established at its fifty-second session; the committee will hold an organizational session in 1998; the committee will initiate its substantive activities in 1999 on the basis of inputs by the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council; it will also take into account contributions by other relevant organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations system;

47. Reaffirms that the follow-up to the Summit will be undertaken on the basis of an integrated approach to social development and within the framework of a coordinated follow-up to and implementation of the results of the major international conferences in the economic, social and related fields;

48. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session a report on the implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development;

49. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-second session the item entitled "Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development" and to consider the implications for a more coherent treatment of related items on its agenda.

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OBSERVER STATUS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR THE LAW OF THE SEA IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Dominica, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guyana, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nepal, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania and Vanuatu: draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Stressing the importance of the uniform interpretation or application of the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea,[1] the agreements related thereto and any other agreement which confers jurisdiction on the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea,

Aware of the need for States to settle any disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea by peaceful means,

Welcoming the establishment of the Tribunal in the Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg, Federal Republic of Germany,

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[1] Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

Noting the decision of the meeting of States Parties at its fifth session to seek observer status for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea in order to enable it to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly[2] and the decision of the Tribunal at its first session to seek such observer status,

1. Decides to invite the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly in the capacity of observer;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary action to implement the present resolution.

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[2] See SPLOS/14, para. 36.

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THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA: PROCEDURES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FIRM AND LASTING PEACE AND PROGRESS IN FASHIONING A REGION OF PEACE, FREEDOM, DEMOCRACY AND DEVELOPMENT

Colombia, Mexico, Norway, Spain and Venezuela: draft resolution

United Nations Mission for the Verification of Human Rights and of Compliance with the Commitments of the Comprehensive Agreement on Human Rights in Guatemala

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 45/15 of 20 November 1990, 46/109 A of 17 December 1991, 47/118 of 18 December 1992, 48/161 of 20 December 1993 and 48/267 of 19 September 1994, in which it decided to establish the Mission for the Verification of Human Rights and of Compliance with the Commitments of the Comprehensive Agreement on Human Rights in Guatemala, and its resolutions 49/137 of 19 December 1994, 49/236 A of 31 March 1995, 49/236 B of 14 September 1995 and, in particular, 50/220 of 3 April 1996, in which it decided to authorize the renewal of the mandate of the Mission for a further period of nine months and thirteen days, that is, until 31 December 1996,

Taking into account the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the fifth report of the Director of the Mission,[1]

Taking note of the conclusions and recommendations contained in the fifth report of the Director of the Mission, regarding compliance by the Government of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca with their

[1] A/50/1006.

commitments under the Comprehensive Agreement on Human Rights[2] and to the human rights aspects of the Agreement on Identity and Rights of Indigenous Peoples,[3]

Acknowledging the support given to the Mission by the Government of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca,

Welcoming the steps taken by the Government of Guatemala to combat impunity,

Also welcoming the de facto cessation of hostilities as a result of confidence-building measures taken by both parties,

Encouraged by the progress made in the peace process as reflected in the signing of the Agreement on Social and Economic Issues and the Agrarian Situation and the signing of the Agreement on Strengthening of Civil Power and the Role of the Army in a Democratic Society, as well as the announcement by the parties that the Agreement on a Firm and Lasting Peace will be signed on 29 December 1996 in Guatemala City,

Recalling the request of the parties that the United Nations should verify all the agreements signed by them as reflected in the Framework Agreement for the Resumption of the Negotiating Process between the Government of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca of 10 January 1994,[4]

Acknowledging the efforts of the Secretary-General, the Group of Friends of the Guatemala peace process,[5] the United Nations system and other international agencies in support of the peace process,

Having considered the recommendations of the Secretary-General regarding the renewal of the mandate of the Mission contained in his report on the Mission,[6]

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission for the verification of Human Rights and of Compliance with the Commitments of the Comprehensive Agreement on Human Rights in Guatemala;

2. Takes note with satisfaction of the fifth report of the Director of the Mission;

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[2] A/48/928-S/1994/448, annex I.

[3] A/49/882-S/1995/256, annex.

[4] A/49/61-S/1994/53/annex.

[5] The Group of Friends is composed of Colombia, Mexico, Norway, Spain, the United States of America and Venezuela.

[6] A/51/695-S/1996/998.

3. Calls upon the Government of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca to continue their efforts to comply with their commitments under the Comprehensive Agreement on Human Rights and with the human rights aspects of the Agreement on Identity and Rights of Indigenous Peoples;

4. Encourages the parties to maintain the current momentum of the negotiating process in order to ensure that, as they have agreed, the Agreement on a Firm and Lasting Peace will be signed on 29 December 1996;

5. Decides to authorize the renewal of the mandate of the Mission until 31 March 1997, in accordance with the recommendations of the Secretary-General;

6. Invites the international community to intensify its support for the peace process, and in particular for the implementation of the peace agreements, inter alia, through voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for the Guatemala Peace Process established by the Secretary-General;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to submit recommendations as soon as possible on how the structure and staffing of the Mission should be redesigned to enable the Mission to fulfil its new responsibilities after the signing of the Agreement on a Firm and Lasting Peace, and to keep the General Assembly fully informed of the implementation of the present resolution.